es of the DAILY, for

Five copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY No deduction for crubs on WEEKLY.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." VOLUME IV.

NUMBER 272.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1855.

THE holders of the following certificates of deta, issued by a Stan of Virginia, redemostic on the Sth day of March, 184 and afterwards within a period not exceeding fifteen years, will induce that "the commissioners of fac staking funds" created by a set of the general assembly of Virginia, passed on the 20th day of deem the said certificates at the first day of April, 1850, to redeem the said certificates at the treasury of the Commonwealth first day of April, to surrender the same at the other of the certificates are required, on the virginia, and, whether surrendered as

	Date.		No.	In name issued.	Amou
1805.	Jan.	19	134	Saring, Brothers, & Co	82,
44		44	149	Do 49	3,6
11	44	*	159 208	. Do do	5,0
1897.	July		200	Edward Meyier, of Istington, in the county of Middlesex, Eng- land	3,0
**		44	200	Do do	2,0
1831.	April	20	210	Robert Vyner, of Ganthy Hall, county of Lincoln, England.	4,0
16	14.5	16	970	the state of the s	5,6
*	Dec.	29	2:6	Smith, Payne, & Smiths, of London, bankers.	6,6
44	Nov.	-151	267	John Ferguson, of Irvine, in	4,0
1045		1000		John Ferguson, of Irvine, in North Britain	1,
188	44	44	322	Do do	9,0 3,7 4,6
**		**	321	Do do	44
	14.	44	395	Do do	27.0
	. #	*	376	Do do	2,6
1843.	Aug	23	327	Johanna Schaer, of Germany Mrs. Jane L. Graham, of Wash-	2,0
	**	56	331	Indian City	- 5
1844.	Jan.	16	340	Miss Catherine Hays, of Rich-	1,1
-	44	20	341	Samuel Ford, of Richmond	10,6
- 44	Feb.	21	343	Joseph Jackson, of Richmond	
**	May	21	345	i homas Cotterill, esq., at pres- ent residing at Bicatingham, in England	1,0
1846.	Sept	, at	361	Most Hon. Richard Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hert- ford, in Great Britain	
		329	1-0	ford, in Great Britain	5,0
** *	44	40	362	Do do	5,6
-	44		364	- Do 40	5,4
48	- 44	- 44	376	Do do	10,0
14		30	417	Do do	5,6
1849. 1850.	Jan. May	31	421	L. Nennally	
**	Aug.	20	429	John Haskins, of Brunswick. John Ferguson, of Irvine, in Great Britain	5,0
	**	.44	423	Do do	5,0
	Dec.	16	433	Haxall, Brothers, & Co., of Richmond	2,0
1851.	July	19	436	Alfred Lewis, of No 102 Pic- caddly, London, esq Do do	5,0
14	*	**	437	Do do	5,6
1852.	Peb.	7	439	Tazewell Taylor, executor and trustes under the will of Up-	
	14.	9	441	Arthur A. Morson, special com-	
		254		missioner in the ruit of flicks	
	-	44	440	vs. Morrie's administrator	
	March	9	449	A. A. Morson and R. T. Daniel, as commissioners for the cir-	
		200		cuit court of chancery, &c.,	
		779-04			
	**	18	447	Jane E. Clopton, of Gloucester.	
16	44	14	448	Jane E. Clopton, of Gloucester. E. A. J. Clopton, of Wichmond.	-
				Robert R. Carter, United States	4
**		19	448 449 450	Robert R. Carter, United States	4,0
		19	448 449 450 451	Robert R. Carter, United States	4
**		19	448 449 450	Robert R. Carter, United States navy. Rill Carter, of Shirley. E. A. J. Clopton, of Richmond. Samuel Reeve, trustee of Mrs.	4,0
		19	448 449 450 451	Robert R. Carter, United States navy. Rill Carter, of Shirley. E. A. J. Clopton, of Richmond. Samuel Reeve, trustee of Mrs. Ann Howard. Mrs. Harriet E. Tate, of Rich- mond.	4,0
" " " 1853.	 Aug. Feb.	19 . 3	448 449 450 451 459	Robert R. Carter, United States navy. Rill Carter, of Shirley. E. A. J. Clopton, of Richmond. Samuel Reeve, trustee of Mrs. Ann Howard. Mrs. Harriet E. Tate, of Rich- mond.	4,0
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Aug. Feb.	19 3 9 4	448 449 450 451 459 453	Robert R. Carter, United States may, Shirley. Rill Cartes, of Shirley. E. A. J. Clopton, of Richmond. Samuel Reeve, trustee of Mrs. Ann Howard. Mis Harrist E. Tate, of Richmond. Edward Berkeley, trustee for Mrs. Ann B. Berkeley. President and Directors of the Piremes's insurance Common.	4,0
" 1853. " "	Aug. Feb.	19 3 9 4 93	448 449 450 451 452 453 454	Robert R. Carter, United States may, Shirley. Rill Cartes, of Shirley. E. A. J. Clopton, of Richmond. Samuel Reeve, trustee of Mrs. Ann Howard. Mis Harrist E. Tate, of Richmond. Edward Berkeley, trustee for Mrs. Ann B. Berkeley. President and Directors of the Piremes's insurance Common.	4,0
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Aug. Feb.	19 2 2 4 93 18	448 449 450 451 452 453 454 95	Robert R. Carter, United States navy. Hill Carter, of Shirtey. E. A. J. Clopton, of Richmond. Samuel Reeve, trustee of Mrs. Ann Howard. Mrs. Harrist E. Tate, of Richmond. Edward Berkeley, trustee for Mrs. Ann B. Berkeley President and Directors of the Firemen's Insurance Compa ny of Baltimore. Miss Margaret Wilson, of Nor folk	4,0
" 1853. " "	Aug. Feb.	19 3 9 4 93	448 449 450 451 452 453 454	Robert R. Carter, United States navy. Rill Carter, of Shirley. E. A. J. Clopton, of Sichmond. Samuel Reeve, trustee of Mrs. Ann Howard. Mis Harrist E. Tate, of Richmond. Edward Berkeley, trustee for Mrs. Ann H. Berkeley. President und Directors of the Firemen's insurrance Company of Baltimore. Miss Margaret Wilson, of Nor- Miss Margaret Wilson, of Nor-	4,0 9,0 0

These holders of certificates who desire to redeem by attorcy must, if residing beyond the limits of the United States, acnowledge the power before some minister plenipotentiary, charge
'affaires, consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent
ppointed by the government of the United States to any forcigo
outry; or before the proper officer of any court of such country, or
he mayor or other chief magistrate of any city, town, or corporation
herein. If residing in the United States, the acknowledgment beter a justice of the peace, notary public, or commissioner of deeds,
ppointed by the governor of Virgina, is sufficient. In all cases
he certificate must be delivered.

W. CLITTER, Andira Public Accounts. A The Commissioner

143,700

G. W. CLUTTER, Auditor Public Accounts.
B. H. PARKER, Register.
GEO. W. MUNFORD, See'y Commonwealth.
Brian St. Virginis, December 31, 1854.
Dec 31—d3m

rains seave the Philadetphia and Reading Railroad Depu Cherry streets) daily for Chicago and intermediat Ragements have been made which insure great deepatch JOHN TUCKER, President Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Cromwell's Baltimore Steamship Line between

Inston.

This line affords unequalled facilities to the business men of the District of Columbia. The agents at either point will receive freight and give a through bill of lading to Washington at the lowest rates of freight and so commissions charged. Applications for freight promptly attended to by the following agents:

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Plan for the Current Year.

THE list is now open, and every subscriber of \$5.50 will be en-

I titled to:

I. An impression of a plate, by J. T. Willmore, A. R. A., from the original picture by J. J. Chalon, R. A., "A Water Party;"

II. A volume containing thirty wood engravings illustrating subjects from Lord Byron's poem of "Childe Harrold;" and

III. The chance of obtaining one of the prizes to be allotted at the general saccting in April, which will include.

The right to select for himself a valuable work of art from one of the public exhibitions.

Statuettes in bronze of Her Majeaty on Horseback, by T. Thorneyeroft.

yeroft.

(opies in bronze, from an original model in relief, by R. Jefferon, of "The entry of the Duke of Wellington into Madrid."

Statuettes in Porcelain or Parian.

Proof impressions of a large lithograph, by T. H. Magniro, after to original picture by W. P. Frith R. A., "The Three Bows," on Molice's "Boargeous Gentilmomme." A " Bourgeois Gentilhomme." secretaries for Washington, Messra. Taylor & Maury, July 24

CARD TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The subscriber beg

AARD TO HOUSELEEPERS.—The subscriber begs leave to call public attention to his assortment of bouse-furnishing goods, which is now rendered complete in every department. He has recently received, in addition to his former stock, a cheap and beautiful variety of—

Cut and pressed glass ware
Plain whits, gold band, and richly decorated French China Superior table cuttery, silver-plated goods
Lamps and gizandoies, block in goods
Japanned ware, bronze and fron goods
Fire sets, gas futures, baskets and brushes
Britannia ware, iron stone China
Mantel and table ornaments, funcy articles, &c.
Altogether forming the largest collection and beat a sortment of general house-furnishing goods that can be found in Washington, lie pledges himself to self as cheap as can be hought in this or any of the eastern cities. An examination of articles and orfers in carneally solicited.

Deg 16—cutJani

Linn Hall.

Linn Hall.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—Our assortment of warm shirts and drawers is now complete, and has been replenished which the past week. Prices moderate and uniform, at STEVEN-52.

Jan 28—3tif Salex room, Brown's Hotel.

WHO'S Who in 1855, I pocket volume.

Dod's Parliamentry Companion for 1855, I pocket volume.

W Dod's Parliamentary Companion for 1855, I pocket volume.

British Army Liet for 1855.

British Navy Liet for 1855.

The Planetary Worlds, their Topography and Telescopic Appearations, by J. Breen, of the Cambridge Observatory, I vol.

Bisekwood's Comic Almanac for 1855.

Imported by last steamer by Franck Taylor, and this day opened.

Feb 1

TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Bookstore, near 9th street.

Seut 2

POR SALE or Lesse. A commodious four-story and attic house in 1th street, east side, near the corner of D street. House con take twelve crosses, and has recomily been papered and printe droughout. Terms accommodating, and possession given immedi-sely. Address room 40, Solicito. Willice. Tressury Department

DUTNAM'S Nagazine for March, FRANCE TAYLOR.

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH—BALFIMORE AND ONIO RAILROAD.

the completion of the Central Ohio railroad between Wheel-and Columbus, usating, as it does, by so short and direct a Baltimore and Ohio railroad with all portions of the West, orth and Southwest,) gives this route greatly increased at so through travellers in that direction. On and after Mon-vember 37, 1854, the trains will be run as follows: FOR THROUGH FASSENGERS.

FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS.

Two fast traits daily will run in each direction. First; the mait train, leaving Camden station at 7, a.m., instead of 8 o'clock, as herectofore, (except on Sunday,) and arriving at Wheeling at 2 40 a.

Second: the express train, leaving at 5, p. m., instead of 7, p. m., as heretofore, and running through to Wheeling in about 17 hours, reaching there at 10 25. a.m. This train will stop at Weshington Junction, 85kesveile, Monocacy, Harper's Ferry, Martineburg, Sir Joho's Run, Cumherland, Predmont, Rowiesburg, Newburg, Sir Joho's Run, Cumherland, Predmont, Rowiesburg, Newburg, Sir Joho's Run, Cumherland, Predmont, Rowiesburg, Newburg, Sir Joho's Run, Cambridge, Tancton, and Moundavithe only for wood and water and meals. Both these trains make prompt and registar cosmexion with the case of the Central Ohio road for Cumbridge, Zanceville, Newark, Columbridge, Canceville, Newark, Columbridge, Canceville, Newark, Columbridge, Chicago, St. Louis, R., Fassenger's leaving Baltimore by the mait train will reach Cincinnati for dinner next day; while by the express train they arrive there at 12 the next night, being kept but one night on the route by either gain.

train at 1 & p. m., reaching Baltimore at 7, p. a. 4, the unit could at 11 to p. m., reaching Baltimore at 7, p. a. 4. Through trickets, by boat from Wheeling for Clacinosti, Madison, Louisville, St. Louis, and other river civits, will be sold at all times then the stage of water will admit.

Through tickets between Baltimore and Washington, and all the important ciries and towas in the West, are sold at the ticket office-

FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

The mail train, leaving Camdon station, will take passengers for all the usual stopping places on the road. Returning, this train leaves Wheeling at 11 45, midnight; Camberland at 10 15, a. m.; and ar rives at flattingers at 7, p. m.

The Frederick accommodation train, for Frederick and intermediate places, will star at 4, p. m., daily, (except Sueday,) arriving in Frederick at 749. Returning, will leave Frederick at 9, a. m., arriving at Battimore at 12 30, soon.

The Ellicott's Mills accombinedation will be run daily, (except Sundays,) as follows:
Leave Camdon Station at 6, a. m., and 3, p. m.
Leave Ellicott's Mills at 7 30, n. m., and 6 30, p. m.

Dec 14—dif

9	The New York and Liverpool United State Mail Steamers.
0	the same comprising this time arc: The Atlantic
0 0 0	These maps having been built by contrast expressly for government service, every care has betaken in their construction, as also in their engined and speed; and their accounts to insure strength and speed; and their accounts dations for passenged are unoqualized for elegance and consist. Price of passage from New York to Liverpool in first cabin, \$13 in second gabin, \$75. Exclusive use of extra-size state rooms, \$13 from Liverpool to New York, 30 and 30 gaineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berthe can be secured until paid for.
í	PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING *
9	Wednesday

EDWARD K. COLLINE, No. 56 Wall street, N. SHIPLEY, & CO. E GE EOREETS & CO.,
13 King's Arms Yard, London
E. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Paris. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silve bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones; or metals, unless bills sating are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Dec 17—41.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.

Trains run as follows: EAVE daily, except Sunday, at 6 and 64, a. m., and 3 and 3 L p. m.

On SunJay, at 6, a. m., and 5, p. m.
Leave Baltimore at 4g and 9, a. m., and 5 and 8, p. m.
On Sunday, at 4g, a. m., and 5, p. m.
The connexions with Baltimore and Ohio railroad for the West are by trains leaving at 6, a. m., and 3, p. m.
For Paliadelphia and New York, at 6 and 8g, a. m., and 5, p. m.
For Annapoits, at 8g, a. m., and 5, p. m.
For Norfolk, at 3, p. m.

T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

Particular attention is called to the rule requiring a responsible roucher for any person of color who may wish to pass over the road. Dec 15—41. T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

Minnesota !-Minnesota !-Minnesota ! HENRY M'KENTY, DEALER IN REAL ESTATE.

Office, Old Post Office Building, Third street, ST. FAUL, M. T. ought and sold throughout the Territory. Money loss investments made to the best airvantage, and land warrants located. Minnesota.

Gov. W. A. Gorman, Hon. W. H. Welch, chief justice of Minnesota, Hon. H. M. Rice, delegate to Congress, Rice, Hollingshend, & Becker, attorneys at law, Messrs. Borup & Oakes, bankers, J. T. Rosser, sucretary of the Territory, Ames & Van Etten, attorneys at law, Rev. T. M. Fulletton, register United States land office, Wm. H. Holcombe, receiver United States land office, T. T. Mann, M. D. New York. Gilbert Davis, esq., Daniel Curtis, ess.

Gilbert Davis, esq.,
Daniel Curis, esq.,
Gaptain A. DePeyster,
Gaptain A. DePeyster,
Measrs. S. Thomp-ongk Nephew,
Measrs. Williams & Guion.
Joseph Patterson, esq., president of Western Bank.
Measrs. Drexel & Co., bankers,

" R. Taylora Co.,

" Freed, Ward, & Freed,

" Bingham & Dock,

" Siters, James, & Co.,

Edward Hurst, esq., notary public,
H. Mesekbert, attorney at law,
James Kitchen, M. D.,
William Stowyer, esq.

H. Messchert, anorusy at law, James Kitchen, M. D., William Stower, eq., New Orleans. Mesors. Brown, Johnson, & Co., bankers. Picksburg. Mesors. Brown & Johnson, bankers. 50,000 acres of land warrants wanted. Feb 11—d&w2m*

NEW YORK, BREMEN, AND SOUTH AMPTON UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS The ships comprising the line are the WASHIN TON, Jam. E. M. Frieh; HERMANN, Cap. E. H.

		1	rom Ne	w York.	Fron	Bremen.			
	Washington Saturday, January 28.					Pehruary 24.			
SI	Hermann					th 94			
	Washington	Satu	rday. M	srch 25.	Apr	11 21.			
4	Hermann				May				
•	Washington		rday, M		June				
33	Hermann		rday, Ju		July				
Ш	Washington					est 11.			
31	Hermann					omber 5.			
57						ber 6.			
51	Wastington					ember3			
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-1	Washington			vember 4.		ember 1.			
-1	Hermann			ecember 2	23/3.07	mber 29			
Ш				ton to New York					
NE.	Washington W	ledu'y.		Washington					
te,	Hermann	\$4.00		Hermann		Sept 13			
y)	Washington	36	April 26	Washington	100	Oct. 11			
P	Hermann	100		Hermann	- 14	Nov. 8			
9	Washington	44		Washington	184	Dec. 6			
54	Hermann	18	July 10	Hermann	4.3	au. 3, 1855			

r freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, 96 South st., N. V.
C. A. HEINEKEN & Co., Bremeo.
MARTINEAU, CROSKEY, & Co., Southamoon,
WILLIAM ISBLIN, flaver.

CHOCOLATE, Cocon, and Broma.—W. BAKER S. CO.'s

U. American and Vanilla Premium chocolades, cocoa, and broma
to which first premiums have been awarded by the chief-institute
and fairs of the Union, are for sale by all the principal groceries in
the United States, and by their agents:
thusey & Murray, New York, Grant and Twells, Philadelphia,
Thomas, V. Brundige, Battimore; Kennet & Dudley, Cheinstati
Ohte; and S. H. Howell, Georgetown, D. C.

WALTER BAKER, & CO.,
Ap3—div

Api div

"Snider's" Wires, Philadelphia.

"OBN V. SNIDER, dealer in wires at the former old-established J wine store of Jacob Snider, jr., No 76 Walmut street, four doors below Fourth street, where consumers will be supplied with wines and tiquers on the most accommodating terms.

JACOB SNIDER, Ja., agent for the importation of foreign wines, office No. 76 Walmut street, where he is prepared to receive orders for the special importation of wines, be., from various houses in Europe, in quantifies of a single dozon and upwards; and also selicits for bix-son, John Vaughan Saider, the patronage of his friends and former enactioners. former customers.

All wines delivered at Washington city by "Adams's Express," free of freight.

June 3. 417

CONGRESSIONAL.

SPEECH OF HON. E. W. CHASTAIN,

acquisition of Cuba; delivered in the Representatives February 17, 1855.

The House being in Committee of the Whele on the state

Mr. CHASTAIN said:

of the Union—

St, the trains will be run as follows:

R THROUGH PASSENGERS.

R THROUGH PAS

the length and breadth of the land which nothing can appease short of full, honorable, satisfactory, and prompt reparation. But we will come to this point presently.

The honorable gentleman charges, at the outset of his remarks, that a feverish impatience seems to be seizing any no our people for territorial extension, and to support this charge we are told that the people upon the northern frontier look with deep feeling to the annexation of the British provinces of North America. That, sir, is a question which these provinces must decide for themselves—one with which this country at this time has nothing whatever to do. When these provinces present themselves at the doors of Congress, asking for admission into our confederacy of States, clothed with the attributes of sovereignty, and capable of treating on subjects of such grave importance, should I occupy a seat in this House, I shall act, I trust, as becomes an American legislator, and as a member of the great democratic party of this nation. I shall be ready to extend the hand of friendship to every man may desire to worship at the same altar of liberty with myself. I care not under what sun he may have been born—I shall ask not what tongue he speaks—if his heart throbs for liberty, and he is worthy to enjoy it, I can greet him as a friend, and receive him as a brother.

But, sir, it may be owing to my obliquity of judgment, or to some obtuseness of comprehension, but I confess that I am unable to discover the slightest analogy between the relative positions of Canada and Cuba towards the United States. When, sir, I would ask the gentleman from South and Carolina, has our flag been insulted with impunity by the authorities of the North American provinces, our citizens immured in subterranean dungeons, despoiled of their property, shot down and publicly butchered by a brutai and ferocious soldiery, without trial, without a defence, without a hearing, contrary to every principle of international law, and in the very teeth of existing treaty stipulations?

good behavior in the future. Gentlemen may talk of the evils of extension, and preach didactic howilies to this House on the divine attributes of acquiescence and submission under insult and injury; but our honor as a sovereign and independent nation rises above all such considerations, and demands that neither should be imperilled by

eign and independent nation rises above all such considerations, and demands that neither should be imperilled by cowardly submission to wrong, or groundless apprehensions at dangers thick have no real existence.

The whole argument of the honorable gentleman in reference to the dangers to be apprehend from errivorial extension, however sound it may be on general principles, or however applicable under different forms of government and a strength of the property of the strength of the stre The whole agreement of the bosonable posterious in gelcente to the design to be approximated from treating or
come to the design to be approximated from the control of posterious
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And as free from the spirit of fillimetering as the positional of the control of the con

amount preduced per hand is even less than the difference of product to the acre, and is probably in favor of the Louisians planter, from his improved system of culture, and better care and feeding of his hands.

"The great elements of the less cost of production of sugar and feeding of his hands.

"The great elements of the less cost of production of sugar has been contained by the sugar that has in this country consist in the superior cheap ness of labor and the lower value of land there. The average value of field hands in Cuba is \$500, while in Louisians their value is \$1,200; and the mean value of land is well known to be far less than here. In those great items consists almost the estire advantage which the planter of Cuba possesses over him of Louisians. In other respects he labors under disadvantages; for instance, the cost of his supplies, which is greater from his greater distance from their place of production.

which is greater from his greater distance from their place of production.

"The first great result of the establishment of a free government in Cuba, or of its admission into this confederacy, would be the immediate cessation of the African slave trade, and the appreciation in value of the slaves there, consequent upon the cutting off of this source of cheap supply. Next in the scale of aconomic results attending the admission of Cuba to the Union would be the equalization of the value of slaves. They could not remain at an average value of \$500 there, while they bere that of \$1,200 in Louisiana, and freedom of intercourse between the two countries existed. Such an equalization in the value of labor in this country and in Cuba would contribute in a great degree to an equalization of the cost of production of sugar in each, increasing it in Cuba, and diminishing it in Louisiana, in the exact proportion of its effects upon the value of labor, respectively.

"The increase in the cost of production of this staple in Cuba would afford a far more permanent and efficient protection to the segar-planter of Louisiana than the present fiscal impost upon segar; while, so long as Cuba is enabled to produce it at less cost than Louisiana, and the desire in the North to obtain cheap sugar exists, the danger to the sugar-planting interest in this country will not only remain, but continue to increase."

Such, Mr. Chairman, are the well-digested views of a cit-izen of Louisiana, long a resident of Cuba, familiar with the subject in all its bearings, and, one should suppose, as keenly alive to all that can affect the prosperity and inter-

the patriotism of the honorable member from South Carolina. That he should labor under what I conceive to be so extraordinary a hallucination—extraordinary because the gentleman represents, in part, a gallant State, that has ever been foremost in defence of southern interests—is to my mind a political paradox of ominous import. It can only be accounted for by analyzing the facts and the data upon which the gentleman's speech is predicated, If we find that these facts and these data are incorrect, that the honorable gentleman has been misled by the authorities on which he relied, we can easily find a solution of what would otherwise appear strange, even inexplicable, in view of the section of country which the honorable gentleman so ably represents, and the subject which formed the theme of his eloquent remarks.

I propose, then, sir, to follow the course of argument adopted by the gentleman from South Carolina. I shall endeavor to show that national honor, as well as national necessity, imperatively demands a prompt, definitive, and satisfactory settlement of the long-standing grievances and unpunished. Sir, our national honor and our commercial rights are represented by every flag that floats in the breeze from the mast-head of an American ship, no matter in what sea she may be found, or in what port she may choose to anchor. Insult that flag, and you insult the whole American people; you rouse a feeling throughout the length and breadth of the land which nothing can appease short of full, honorable, satisfactory, and prompt reparation. But we will come to this point presently.

The honorable gentleman charges, at the outset of his section of next and of cubac as week and perfect when a section of hash the honorable gentleman charges, at the outset of his section of the shared of an American ship, no matter in what sea she may be found, or in what port she may choose to anchor. Insult that flag, and you insult the whole American people; you rouse a feeling throughout the length and breadth of the land which no that State, and promote the permanent welfare of its planting interests.

We have had official information that the Spanish government, instigated, beyond all rational doubt, by British diplomacy, have, during the past few years, been devising the diplomacy, have, during the past few years, been devising the strength of the stand of Cuba at avery hazard. European, Indian, and a Asiatic laborers have, from time to time, been introduced to that end, and the authorities of the island have even officially declared that, if the planters of the island will sustain them in the measure, they will introduce in one year one hundred thousand negroes, who shall be apprenticed out, as the wants of the planters of the island have even officially declared thousand negroes, who shall be apprenticed out, as the wants of the planters of the island have even officially declared thousand negroes, who shall be apprenticed out, as the wants of the planters of the island have even officially declared thousand negroes, who shall be apprenticed out, as the wants of the planters of the island have even officially declared thousand negroes, who shall be apprenticed out, as the wants of the planters of the island have even officially declared that, if the planters of the island have even officially declared that, if the planters of the island have even officially declared that, if the planters of the island have even officially declared that, if the planters of the island have even officially declared that, if the planters of the island have even officially declared that, if the planters of the island have even officially declared that, if the planters of the island have even officially declared that, if the planters of the island have even officially declared that, if the planters of the island have even officially declared that, if the planters of the island have even officially declared that, if the planters of the island have even officially declared that, if the planters of the island have even introduced to the island have even intr

traffic.

But to return. Let us suppose this policy to be successful, and the cost of labor to be reduced by it to \$200 per hand, (and this is the ultimum fixed fipon by the Spanish officials in Cuba,) what protection will thirty per cent, the staff and of 1848, afford British previnces of North America. That, sir, is a question which these provinces must decide for themselves—one with which this country at this tune has nothing whatever to do. When these provinces present themselves at the doors of Congress, asking for admission into our confederacy of States, clothed with the attributes of sovereignty, and capable of treating on subjects of such grave importance, should I occupy a seat in this House, I shall act, I trust, as becomes an American legislator, and as a member of the great democratic party of this nation. I shall be ready to extend the hand of friendship to every man who has passed through the fiery ordeal of oppression, and may desire to worship at the same altar of liberty with myself. I care not under what sun he may have been born—I shall ask not what tongue he speaks—if his heart throbs. In the shall have been born—I shall ask not what tongue he speaks—if his heart throbs. In the shall have been born—I shall ask not what tongue he speaks—if his heart throbs. In the shall have been born—I shall ask not what tongue he speaks—if his heart throbs. In the shall have been born—I shall ask not what tongue he speaks—if his heart throbs. In the shall have been born—I shall ask not what tongue he speaks—if his heart throbs. I shall have been obtained to the shall have been born—I shall ask not what tongue he speaks—if his heart throbs. I shall have been obtained to the shall have been been obtained to the shall have been compelied and paralyed by oditions of Canada and Cuba towards the United States. When, sir, I would ask the gentleman from South Carolina, has our flag been insulted with impunity by the authorities of the North American provinces, our citizens to make the substitute of the speak of the substitute of the speak of the substitute of the substitute of the speak of the substitute of the substitu

Here it is distinctly charged that the discriminations and

				ŀ
7	Party Control of the	-	-	ì
of	Estimated cost of cargo in New Orleans :			ľ
18	650 barrels of flour, at \$6 per barrel	\$3,900	00	Ē
re	28,292 pounds lard, at 6 cents per pound	1,697		ł
ar	8,400 pounds hams, at 6 cents per pound	504		ł
p-	1 sofa	20	00	ŧ
	STATE WHEN THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE		-	ľ
na	Total	6,121	52	Ł
ın	Value of cargo in Havana:	picost?	-17	
ts.	650 barrels of flour, at \$15 per barrel	-		b
	28,292 pounds of lard, at 12 cents per pound	9,750		Ð
n-	8 400 rounds of hard, at 12 cents per pound	3,396		Ð
of	8,400 pounds of hams, at \$14 per 100 pounds	1,176		Б
OR.	1 10011	35	00	
۲-	Total	14,357	on	ľ
7,	Import duties paid:			b
e. at	650 barrels of flour, at \$10 10 per barrel	0.000		
22	28,292 pounds of lard, at \$4 19 per 100 pounds	6,565		N
in.	8,400 pounds of hams, at \$3 14 per 100 pounds	1,185		ß
	1 sofa	263		
e,	Tonnage dues \$1 50 per ton	210	40	Ē
of	Dredging-machine duty 217 cents per ton	30		þ
m	Wharf dues for ten days, at \$1 55 per diem		50	ü
M	the same and the same and same and but mentioned	10	24	ľ
id id	Total	8,286	05	þ
f-		-		B
*	From value of cargo in Havana	14,357.	00	ŀ
in	Subtract duties and port charges	8,286	05	U
e-		-	_	R
al	Net.:	6,070	95	E
h		-	-	l
	From original cost	6,121	52	В

In reference to the state of things which this case ex-

In reference to the state of things which this case exhabits, the Department of State very curtly observes, "the restriction imposed on the commerce of the United States particularly is a sagacious policy on the part of those having the control of the commercial relations of those islands." A sentence, sir, pregnant with meaning.

Sir, if our government, or any government, should submit to this state of things without an effort, at least, at retaliation, it would betray a degree of forbearance or posil-lanimity equally unworthy a people capable of appreciating their rights.

But, sir, let us see what are these equilations.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That no other or greater duty of tonnage be levied in the ports of the United States on vessels owned wholly by subjects of Spain, coming from a port in Spain, than shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be ascertained to have been paid on American vessels in the ports of Spain previous to the 20th of October, 1817.

1817.
"Sgc. 2. Spanish colonial vessels to pay the same tonnage duty as American vessels in Spanish colonial ports.
"Sgc. 3. Provision in case any foreign nation should abolish its discriminating duties on American vessels."

					U.	8.		luty.
Boef, per barrel, valu	red at				\$6	00	\$3	14
Pork, do -		20791	. 10		8	90	4	89
Codfish, per 1001/2 po	ands	(43.11)	14.		- 2	374		90
Hams, do c	io				9	00	3	14
Lard, do d	io	W. Diff	(P. 50)		7	00	4	19
Butter, do	do				20	00	4	90
Candles, tallow .				3.0	11	00	4	20
Candles, sperm	0.0		2000		35	00	8	96
Flour, per barrel -			*		6	00	10	00
Oil, fish, per gallon -						40		16%
Rice, per 100 pound	ie				2	75	2	09
Potatoes, per barrel -			*		1	12		70
Cheese, per 10014 por	ands.	*			- 6	00	3	07
Suddles, each		*	*		10	00	7	00
Tar and pitch, per ba	rrel		4	1 0	1	75		84
Coaches, each	10.5	W. 340	*	-	400	00	260	00
Gigs, each -	200.11	*		- 4	150	00	150	00
Lumber, per 1,000 fee	et	*		-	10	00	5	60
Hoops, per thousand		*		-	25	00	. 8	39
Shooks and heads for	hogsi	heads,	each		1	60		28
Ale and cider, per do	zen be	ottles		-	1	75	1	19
Chairs, cane-bottom,	per d	ozen			12	00	10	82
Chairs, wooden	do				6	00	7	90
Nails, per 10134	pound	da .			6	00	1	96
	do	*			1	75	- 1	04
	do	Will-ST			5	75	1	69
Salt.	do	W. 50	4.5			50	- 1	25
Castile soap,	do		* 3 1	*	14	75	3	79
Indian corn, per barr	el		-		2	20	- 1	26
Indian meal, do	Transition of			1 *	3	35	1	47
Making a total value	e of	\$786 ee du	34, an	d o	f d	uty	in t	Ouha one-

502,325 pounds; pork, dry and wet, 1,434,778 pounds; jerked beef, 30,556,050 pounds; hams, 2,047,466 pounds butter, 685,340 pounds.
Let us now see whence the above articles were imported, and at what rate of duty:

&P-POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; sud, by souding as rave DAILY misseribers, with \$50 enclosed; or rave SEMI-WERKLY subscribers, with \$55 enclosed, will be satisfied to

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

From United States. From United States.
Flour, 5,642 barrels
Lard 10, 193,370 pounds
Olive oil
Beef, 359,161 pounds
Perk, 1,322,655 pounds
Jerked beef
Horns, 1,228,443 pounds
Butter, 619,107 pounds

Horns, 1,218, 443 pounds 158 do.

Butter, 613,107 pounds 477 do.

From other places.

Duty.

Flour, 228,062 barrels 52 52 per barrel.

Lard, 121,223 pounds 57 do.

Beef, 143,664 pounds 57 do.

Beef, 143,664 pounds 175 do.

Pork, 112,123 peunds 176 do.

Horns, 818,363 pounds 1 17 do.

I am indebted to the same distinguished anthority referred to at the commencement of these remarks for these tables; and so unanswerable are the views which the writer takes of this whole subject, and so diametrically opposed are they to those of the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, that I cannot forbear quoting another pasage from the able article already adverted to:

"Here we find that unequal fiscal impositions change the natural current of trade; and that flour, instead of being brought from the cheapest mart in the world, is sought on the other side of the Atlantic; that olive oil of the most inferior quality is enabled to compete largely with lard for domestic purposes; and that of 34,581,959 pounds of meats consumed, only 2,890,259 pounds, or a fraction over eight per cent., is imported from the United States. Butter and pork, being subject to an equality of fiscal exactions, are imported to the extent of more than ninety per cent. from this country."

And in the face of such facts and figures as these, the honorable gentleman gravely tells this committee and the country that we are on "an equal footing" with England in our commercial intercourse with the island of Cloba. I fear but few will think as he does on this subject; I am sure my constituents will not. If, however, the honorable gentleman should estill continue to be skeptical on this point, I would commend to his careful perusal a most interesting document, which emanated from the Spanish court at Madrid in the year 1839, and dignified with the high-sounding title of a royal

tray the spirit of the whole:

"It is particularly recommended to the governors of the American colonies (to be by them communicated to the sub-ordinate authorities) to treat the subjects of the English and French nations with all the consideration which may be compatible with national decorner, precuring, before proceeding against one of the subjects of those nations, conciscing proof of their guilt, and the degree thereof; always avoiding measures which may call for indomnity of damages; for, needing in the present critical state of affairs the powe-ful axis of both these nations, it is just to accord them every consideration. The authorities are held strictly responsible for the fulfilment of this order."

"Sec. 3. Provision in case any foreign nation should be accorded to the same volume, we have the act of the same should, and the same should also a same should be actioned as a same should be actione which I have carefully examined, give as a result an average duty of forty-eight and a half per cent. on the chief products of the United States exported to Cuba, against twelve per cent. charged upon the products of England. But, as the documents which I have consulted may not be accessible to the honorable gentleman, I will again trespass on the patience of the committee by referring to the tables from which I have derived my conclusion:

Duties in Cuba on articles supplied by the United States.

U. S. Duty.

Beef, per barrel, valued at - - \$6 00 \$3 14 \$90 \$4 89 \$60 \$4 89 \$60 \$4 89 \$60 \$4 89 \$60 \$4 89 \$60 \$4 89 \$60 \$4 89 \$60 \$4 \$80 \$60